



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

TURKEY.

Report from Bagdad—Cholera officially reported extinct.

Consul Hürner reports, January 5, as follows:

Referring to my dispatch of June 30, 1904, reporting the outbreak of cholera at Bagdad, I have now to inform you that, according to official information received on the 3d instant from the sanitary office, dated January 2, 1905, cholera has disappeared at Bagdad.

Report from Trebizond—Cholera at Van.

Consul Sullivan reports, January 16, as follows:

The latest report received by me on the above date from Van is as follows: January 1 to 7, 77 cases cholera and 46 deaths.

VENEZUELA.

Report from La Guayra—Vaccination of emigrants for the Canal Zone.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Fricks reports, January 28 and 30, as follows:

During the month of January, 1905, certificates of vaccination were issued to 6 emigrants for the Canal Zone. Of this number only 1 had had yellow fever.

Leprosy in the State of Tachira.

Consul Plumacher at Maracaibo forwards the following under date of January 25:

LEPROSY IN TACHIRA.

Published by the Avisador of Maracaibo, of January 20, as taken from El Campesino of Lobatera, State of Tachira.]

Although experience seems to show that leprosy is acquired by contact with the diseased, very little or no precaution is taken in the infected villages, and the terrible disease is spreading in the most alarming manner for the future of Tachira. With strict segregation, as is practised in other countries, and with more energetic measures taken by the authorities who are appointed to protect public health and enforce hygienic requirements in regard to persons nonaffected with the disease, leprosy would be checked in its ravage in our territory.

As is seen by the data which we have collected to date, in the hospital of Michelena there are 91 diseased persons—25 of the district of Agacircho, 17 of Lobatera, and 49 from La Grita, Tariba, San Antonio, San Cristobal, and Capacho. Besides this number we are informed that in the district of La Grita there are 100 lepers disseminated in the municipalities and villages; in Unibante more than 40; in the city of Rubio 14, not counting those in the country; in the district of Castro about 15; the same number in the district of Bolivar; from 8 to 10 in the capital of the State, not including those in the country; more than 30 in the district of Cardinas; 15, more or less, in the municipalities and small villages of Ayacucho and the small villages of that district.